

NEW SESIID MOTHS.

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Sesia fragariæ (Hy. Edw.), var. *semipræstans*, v. nov.

♀.—Length almost 12 mm.; anterior wing, $10\frac{1}{3}$; antennæ simple, dark steel blue, with a dusky apical tuft; occiput, cheeks and palpi covered with orange-vermilion scales; last two joints of palpi with a few black scales; tongue long; vertex with black scales, and a little tuft of red on each side; a little red beneath each antennal socket; face convex, shining purple; thorax at sides orange, tinged with purplish-pink, above dark, with very strong peacock colours, green and purple, and rudimentary sublateral red stripes; patagia tipped with orange; legs metallic dark blue and green, with the tibiæ orange-vermilion, except at apex and base, and the tarsi also with many light orange scales; anterior wings metallic peacock-green, irrorated with pale reddish scales, but the lower margin, greatly widening basally, is a splendid orange, suffused with purple and crimson, while near the apical margin the dark scales are blackish; the discal red stripe is evident, but small; hind wings covered with orange scales, with only small transparent patches, these, perhaps, due to abrasion, veins M_3 , Cu_1 and Cu_2 black-scaled; fringes very long, shining yellowish-plumbeous; abdomen dark peacock-green, with the fourth segment, and the hind margins of the two following, vermilion; caudal tuft vermilion, with a few dark hairs laterally; beneath, the abdomen is red laterally, and mainly dark in the middle.

Hab.—Florissant, Colorado, prox. 8,000 ft., June 21, 1908, flying rapidly over very dry and barren ground (*Cockerell*).

Beutenmüller (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VIII., 144) remarks that *S. præstans* (from Washington State) is much like *fragariæ*, but "is larger, and is marked with orange in the cell and streaked with this colour in the area beyond the discal mark." In the orange streaking our insect is like *præstans*, but in the colour of the legs and the size it is like *fragariæ*. The colour of the abdomen is more like that of *præstans* than *fragariæ*. Henry Edwards, in his original description of *fragariæ*, omits all mention of the red fourth abdominal segment—a most conspicuous feature of *fragariæ*, as understood by Beutenmüller, who examined Edwards's type. Beutenmüller, however, says the type is "one female from Colorado," whereas Edwards describes the species primarily from a male.

It may be that *semipræstans* is a distinct species, but it seems better at present to treat it as a form of *fragariæ*.

In 1894 and 1896 Mr. Beutenmüller treated *Pyrrhotænia helianthi* as a synonym of *fragariæ*, but in his Monograph of the Sesiidæ, he makes it a synonym of *S. Behrensii* (Hy. Edw.). The name *helianthi*, however, has priority over *Behrensii*, and the species must be known as *Sesia helianthi* (Hy. Edw.).

Sesia florissantella, n. sp.

♂.—Length, 8 mm.; anterior wing about $5\frac{1}{2}$; no red or yellow about the insect; antennæ black, with a small apical tuft; the basal half of the antennæ beneath is finely denticulate, and also furnished with numerous curving hairs; occiput with long, coarse, faintly yellowish hair; vertex with black hair or scales; cheeks with white hair, and face with white scales; palpi long and very bristly, the clothing black on the outside, white above and within; tongue slender; thorax above black, with strong greenish-metallic tints, the collar strongly brassy; sides of thorax with large black and white scales, a conspicuous patch of white just beneath the wings; legs black and white, the long hair on femora beneath white, spurs white, hind basitarsus nearly all white, as also second joint within and at apex, hind tibiæ with much white about the middle; anterior wings purple-black, with scattered white scales, a small white mark (peppered with black) in the cell, and conspicuous white streaks in the apical field; hind wings transparent pearly-white, except for the black costa and scales on the veins; fringes of both wings long and black; abdomen purple-black; some white scales on second segment; a narrow pure white band on fourth, and an apical white band on the penultimate one; caudal tuft black.

Hab.—Florissant, Colorado, June 25, 1908, in a very dry place (*Cockerell*). A distinct little species, in colour resembling *S. arctica*, Beutenm., as much as anything. It appears to be related most closely to *S. nigra*, Beutenm., known only in the female. It is barely possible that it is the undescribed male of *nigra*, but the differences in the colour of the wings are so great that this cannot be assumed.

Ægeria tibialis (Harris), var. *Dyari*, n. var.

♀.—Thorax purple-black; lateral bands in front very broad, but the longitudinal lines very narrow; posterior dorsal yellow spots very large; abdomen with first segment black; second black, narrowly yellow at base;

third yellow, narrowly black at apex ; fourth black, narrowly yellow at base ; fifth and sixth yellow, narrowly black at apex ; apex of abdomen cinnamon-brown.

Hab.—Las Vegas, New Mexico, July 3, 1900 (*Cockerell*). The same variety is figured in Beutenmüller's Monograph of the Sesiidæ, pl. xxxiii, fig. 13. The specimen figured, as I learn from Mr. Beutenmüller, is from Colorado. This variety was described many years ago, but not published ; my type is in the U. S. Nat. Museum.

MOSQUITO NOTES.—NO. 6. (Continued.)

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From the Philippines comes a well-marked mosquito, apparently belonging to Theobald's *Pseudo-uranotænia*, but having very broad unguës not mentioned in the description of the type.

Pseudo-uranotænia triangulata, n. sp.—♂. Head dark, densely covered with white flat scales, having a bluish tinge and a few brown bristles ; antennæ light and apparently lacking pubescence, verticils brown, basal joint testaceous ; palpi brown, proboscis brown, some outstanding scales near the tip on one specimen, labellæ light, eyes brown and gold, clypeus dark brown.

Thorax : prothoracic lobes brown, with white, flat, broadly round-ended scales, a few brown bristles ; mesonotum brown, covered for the most part with slender brown curved scales, but with a band of flat, white, broadly "round-ended" scales running cephalad from the wing joints, and meeting at the nape, making a continuous line of bluish-white around the latero-cephalic edge of the mesonotum, many long brown bristles near the scutellum ; scutellum brown, markedly lobed, with flat brown scales and very long brown bristles ; pleura brown, with brown flat scales, shaped like those on the mesonotum, and a line of flat white scales running diagonally across ; metanotum brown.

Abdomen covered with black scales except a triangular apical spot (apex toward the base of the segment) of brilliant white scales, the spot sometimes extending to the base of the segment ; venter black, except a few white scales forming a median line.

Legs : coxæ and trochanters light, with brown scales. The remainder of the legs covered with brown scales except in the hind legs, which have